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DAILY REPORT

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GDR PAPER INTERVIEWS KARMAL ON PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION

AU291149 East Berlin HORIZONT No 30/1980 in German pp 10-12

[Excerpt from report on interview of Babrak Karmal, Central Committee general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, granted to HORIZONT chief editor Ernst-Otto Schwabe in Kabul, date not specified]

[Excerpt] Under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, the party and government have furnished more achievements in the course of the past 200 days than others have done in many years. As first item in this balance of a few months my interlocutor mentioned the fact "that the unity of the party was maintained," an achievement which can be viewed in the right light only if one recalls that the People's Democratic Party [PDPA] founded in 1965 had been practically split into two groups--called "Parcham" and "Khalq" after the respective newspapers--for almost 10 years, up to about a year before the outbreak of the 1978 Saur Revolution, and that even after the revolution the division into categories of this or that group did not automatically cease. "The leading bodies of the party and a new government were formed," Babrak Karmal continues. "More than 15,000 prisoners awaiting their death regained their freedom instead. Many social organizations were reorganized or newly formed. In the course of two plenary meetings, the party's Central Committee elaborated and adopted fundamental decisions for the continuation of the revolution. The party organizations were reorganized and new members were admitted. We also adopted a provisional constitution, valid until the elections are held. All these and other measures led our country back onto a principled revolutionary path.

In line with the strategy of the antifeudalist, anti-imperialist national democratic revolution, whose second stage we entered on 27 December, the patriotic front was founded--an assembly of workers, peasants, members of the petit and middle bourgeoisie, members of the national bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia, the clergy, all strata of the people, for continuing the revolution and securing its achievements."

From the beginning the Afghan revolutionaries dedicated special attention to strengthening the state power on all levels. It was of utmost importance to heighten its protective function in view of the machinations of the internal and external counterrevolution. "It was thanks to this that we succeeded in smashing large terrorist gangs spirited into the country from, among others, Pakistan and China. The remaining terrorists, united in small groups, are attempting to harm us by insidious acts of terror," the chairman of the Revolution Council explained. But this issue, too, will be solved shortly.

Terrorists, who are often called "freedom fighters" by imperialist media, aim especially at schools and teachers in order to keep broad strata of the population bogged down in traditions and customs of the darkest Middle Ages. They burn fields and pillage mosques and carry out other heinous crimes as allies of forces who like to present themselves as "guardians of human rights," but willingly cooperate with terrorists when and where their antipeople's policy and their sinecures are at stake. By the way, such an attitude on behalf of certain Western states has served--naturally involuntarily--as an eye opener to many a person in Afghanistan who at the beginning sincerely believed that those states wanted the best for his country.

The balance of the past 200 days shows many positive items. Babrak Karmal also quotes as an example the alleviation of the greatest material hardships among workers and peasants, made possible primarily by the selfless help of the Soviet Union "to which our people are so highly indebted," and by the implementation of all democratic rights of the people in practice, "which has helped the majority of the population, who had been incited against government and party, to regain confidence in them. Democratic courts have been established and legislative and executive power has been separated to put a stop to the wantonness of the past. We have begun to lay the basis for a new educational system."

Important progress has been made in the economic field, where work, in the words of Babrak Karmal, "must be organized in a manner to convince the broadest strata of the revolution's advantages. The tapping of the extensive natural gas deposits in the north is of special importance; they will be an important source of income for us. By the way, we have adopted the first balanced budget.

In the countryside, shortcomings and distortions of the agricultural reform adopted at an earlier date have been abolished; the cooperatives have been strengthened. The villages are being given technical agricultural equipment, seeds and artificial manure, and purchase prices for cotton and sugar, which are especially important crops, have been increased."

First successes have been achieved in a matter of extreme importance for Afghanistan--the elimination of the age-old antagonisms between the various nationalities and tribes, between Sunni and Shia Muslims (about 98 percent of the population are Muslim). These antagonisms were always fueled by all earlier potential enemies of Afghanistan--from the English invaders up to the secret services of Hitler fascists--and the opponents of the Afghan revolution are still trying to make use of them today. Certain idiosyncracies of the country are creating additional problems for the people's power. Thus, it is still unknown just how many inhabitants there are--they are estimated at about 14 million. Other statistical data indispensable for the administration of a country are either nonexistent or hardly reliable. An essential part of the population, primarily Pashtun, lead a nomadic life. Their tradition of periodically moving to Pakistan together with their cattle has been interpreted by Western mass media as a "mass migration of refugees." In the meantime, their tents can be seen in the very center of Kabul. ("When the nomads return, meat prices decreased," rejoiced a taxi driver over their arrival.) Smuggling is thriving, especially since the border in the high mountain can hardly be strictly controlled. Many diverse languages are spoken, traditions are manifold--including the widespread bearing of arms as a "symbol of male dignity." The fact that television reception so far is limited to Kabul, that there are 1 million radio sets at the most in the country, and that only very few people are able to read a newspaper does not exactly help the government and party to propagate its policy over the whole country.

In such conditions, direct dialogue, especially with influential personalities, assumes special value. An essential contribution to the clarification of the situation has been made by more than 10 congresses and conferences with various population groups and strata, tribe leaders, high-ranking members of the clergy, and so forth, in the course of which Babrak Karmal has expounded on tasks and goals of the revolution.

Despite all this progress, Afghanistan, naturally, still is in a very difficult situation. It still and increasingly needs the solidarity and help of all of us.

Any evaluation of the things achieved and the tasks ahead must be based on the fact that, according to UN statistics, under the old regime Afghanistan was among the poorest countries of the world with a gross social product amounting to an annual per capita income of less than \$100. There is no industry to speak of, is no railway system and are only a very few paved roads. Camels and donkeys are still the most important means of transport, and many poor peasants do not even have them. The country's high mountains--Kabul itself is at a height of 1,800 meters--make the extension of the infrastructure a very difficult task indeed. The climate is extreme. Nature and climate limit soil cultivation to a few areas; yields are mostly very low. There is an acute shortage of water in vast areas of the country. This shortage, among other things, is also a cause of the nomadic way of life. Poverty is widespread even today; many people barely make a living. Flat bread and tea still are the only staples in many areas. But nobody dies of starvation--and this by no means is to be taken for granted in an Asian country.

Today there are unrivaled prospects for development of all the country, of its inhabitants, on the basis of the revolutionary feats achieved so far. "We are not only optimistic," Babrak Karmal said to me, "but we are sure that we will guide the achievements of the Sawr Revolution to lead to the final victory, that we will erect a new society in the future in which there will be no more exploitation of man by man."

The fueling of the counterrevolution in the face of such prospects, whatever its pretext, can only be called a crime against humanity.

The fundamental principles of Afghanistan's foreign policy have been expressed in the theses of the PDPA laid down on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution. Since HORIZONT has published this long-term program, I can essentially limit my questions to the most recent development.

It has been repeatedly stated by the Afghan side that the one and only goal of the temporary presence of a limited military contingent of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan consists of helping the country to avert and repel foreign provocation and aggression and attempts at armed intervention. Certain circles are intentionally striving to distort this simple state of affairs. It is especially appreciated in Kabul that apart from the socialist fraternal states there have been many other countries that have stood by Afghanistan in a difficult situation, despite the worldwide campaign triggered by imperialist and hegemonistic forces. In this context, Babrak Karmal enumerates, among others, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Congo and the PLO. The fact that India has assumed a constructive attitude toward the further development of relations is of far-reaching significance. A similar position is also taken by other countries.

The fact that relations with various states have deteriorated in the course of the last months is neither Afghanistan's fault nor has it happened at its volition. Afghanistan is pursuing a foreign policy of patience, which is already bearing fruit. As the general secretary states: "Many participants in the Islamic Conference today look upon the range of problems in a different way than some time ago. Our proposal of 14 May, which includes a peaceful settlement of the problems, has contributed to unmasking the policy of the Islamic Conference and to illustrating Afghanistan's peace policy. It has even made an impression on some forces in NATO countries. Therefore, there is only one weapon left against us--propaganda lies."

Relations with Iran are essential for Afghanistan. Not only is there a long common border, but there are also many other common traits.

To support a policy directed against imperialism, against the machinations of U.S. imperialism, a policy in the interest of the people as pursued by Khomeyni, is the fundamental stance of Afghanistan. However, in this context it must not be overlooked that there is resistance against such a policy also in Iran. In view of the many parallels between the Iranian and the Afghan revolutions, Babrak Karmal stresses, imperialism must not be given any chance to drive a wedge between them.

Our 2 and 1/2-hour talk is nearing its end. In conclusion, my host cordially praises the fraternal relations between the PDPA and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the DRA and the GDR. All emissaries of the new Afghanistan who have visited the GDR have returned with overwhelming impressions. They have been especially touched by the spirit of solidarity prevailing everywhere, from the talks with Erich Honecker and the other representatives of the GDR party and state leadership to the most remote kindergarten. "I am sure that relations between our two parties and countries will develop not only closely but also in the broadest sense, that is, in all fields." And after some consideration he adds: "It is certainly a coincidence, but somehow nevertheless symbolic, that the names of our two states have so much in common."

There is indeed much in common between us, if one for example looks at problems confronting the Afghan revolution today, and recalls the first years of our republic: the hate of imperialism that does not stop short of any crime, the remote control of counterrevolutionary violence, acts of terror and sabotage, the policy of boycott under various forms, and so forth. We have maintained ourselves in the bitter struggle by means of the active support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and have dealt a severe blow to imperialism and its henchmen. Today the international balance of forces for social progress is even more favorable. There will be no Afghanistan of the Pinochet and Pol Pot type.

USSR DEPUTY HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN KABUL

ID301854 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] (Seversev), USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, arrived in Kabul this morning heading a delegation of an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education.

At Kabul international airport the delegation was welcomed by Associate Prof Gol Dad, minister of higher and vocational education; the chancellor of Kabul University and some senior officials of the university; and Alekseyev, minister-counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

USSR GOSPLAN OFFICIAL, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN KABUL

ID301855 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] (Antonov), deputy chairman of the state planning committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Kabul today heading a delegation at the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government for talks concerning expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. At Kabul international airport the delegation was welcomed by engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industry; Fateh Mohammed Tarin, deputy minister of planning; some departmental heads; and the minister counsel of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. Kulev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, is part of this delegation.

AFGHAN, SOVIET CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES SIGN PROTOCOL

LD301846 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] A cooperation protocol was signed at the Commerce Ministry yesterday between the consumers cooperatives of Afghanistan and the Central Union of USSR Consumers Cooperatives by the deputy commerce minister, 'Abdol Salam, and the assistant to the Central Union of USSR Consumers Cooperatives, Gudkov. [title as heard]

Similarly, an agreement on the exchange of necessary materials between the consumers cooperatives of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was signed yesterday by the director of commerce and friendly aid, the director of handicraft development of the Commerce Ministry, the finance director of the Central Union of USSR Consumers Cooperatives and the Soviet director of the prices department of that union.

According to these agreements, Afghan export items such as handicrafts and dried fruits will be exported to the Soviet Union; in exchange, consumer goods and equipment needed by the consumers cooperatives will be imported by Afghanistan. A Commerce Ministry source said: This protocol and agreement on the exchange of goods is based on the protocol which was signed last November between Afghanistan and the USSR.

According to a BAKHTAR correspondent's report, the delegation of the central union of USSR consumers cooperatives, during their stay in Kabul, were received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, and by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, as well as by Minister of Commerce Mohammad Khan Jalalar and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform Fazel Rahim Momand. They held talks on agricultural cooperatives in Afghanistan and the progress of the cooperatives movement in the country.

These visits play an important role in strengthening relations between the consumers cooperatives department and the Central Union of USSR Consumers Cooperatives. These ties are expected to develop further in the future.

According to another report, the Soviet delegation left Kabul for their country today.

KARACHI REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF REBELS IN PROVINCES

BK310344 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to Radio Kabul reports, the freedom fighters have launched a surprise attack at Mazar-e Sharif. Citing an official spokesman, Kabul Radio has also confirmed that freedom fighters have been active around Mazar-e Sharif for past few days.

Meanwhile, agency reports citing diplomatic sources in New Delhi said that Soviet and Karmal troops are engaged in fighting against the freedom fighters at Vardak, west of Kabul. The sources said fighting continued at (Chagwolsawali). The diplomatic sources also said there was also fighting going on in Ghazni and Lowgar Provinces.

According to these sources, there has been an increased movement of Soviet aircraft at Kabul airport but it has not yet been clearly ascertained where the military helicopters strike everyday.

These sources said that a number of helicopters were seen moving toward the south of Kabul on Monday. According to these sources, this confirms the earlier reports that the Soviet troops are fighting against the 14th Division of the Karmal administration troops, which has revolted and joined hands with the freedom fighters in Ghazni.

SOVIET CASUALTIES, BULGARIAN PARTICIPATION REPORTED

BK310416 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Agency reports from Afghanistan said that Afghan freedom fighters launched several retaliatory attacks at several places resulting in heavy casualties and damages to Soviet troops. During a day's fighting at (Khorbaz) area in Takhar Province, the freedom fighters killed a large number of Soviet troops and destroyed seven of their tanks. During another day-long retaliatory attack at (Shaz) and Zabol areas the freedom fighters launched attacks on a Soviet convoy in which a number of Soviet troops were killed and seven troops carrying trucks and a wireless jeep were also destroyed.

The report also said that the freedom fighters attacked a [word indistinct] convoy when it was planning to move toward the provincial capital from Ma'ruf district in Qandahar Province. One hundred Russian troops were killed during the 5-day-long fighting and 15 of their tanks were destroyed.

In two separate retaliatory attacks, the freedom fighters killed 149 Russian troops and 70 of their agents and captured 3 Soviet troops.

Another report from Paghman said that the freedom fighters also launched attacks on Soviet troops at (Alinazar) and Numruz districts in Paghman Province. Seven Soviet troops were killed and seven others injured when they attacked the freedom fighters in the area. A Bulgarian commander is reported to have taken part for the first time in a fight against the freedom fighters in Paghman Province.

KYODO: BULGARIA, POLAND SENDING SOLDIERS

OW311206 Tokyo KYODO in English 2057 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 31 KYODO--Non-combat soldiers have been sent from Bulgaria to Afghanistan, a reliable source in New Delhi said Thursday.

The Bulgarian soldiers were sent for technical help for building military bases or for a surveillance mission, the source said.

The source said the Soviet-backed Afghan Government is asking Vietnam to send soldiers to survey the fighting in Afghanistan.

Another source close to the Afghan Government disclosed that Poland has also been sending soldiers to Afghanistan.

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DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM SPECIAL UN SESSION

BK290923 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh has reiterated its continued support to the Palestine Liberation Organization for a solution of the Middle East problem. This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari while talking to newsmen at the airport on his return home today after attending the special General Assembly session on Palestine. He said peace in the Middle East cannot be restored unless the Palestinian problem is solved. Bari said a separate homeland for the Palestinians is a must to defuse the tension in the region. Their inalienable rights must be restored in establishing a Palestinian state in the occupied territory.

He said, at the General Assembly Bangladesh has demanded the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories and expressed solidarity with the Arab and Palestinian cause. He described the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem as illegal and a violation of the UN Charter and all international norms and practice. Bari said the Bangladesh proposal to solve the Palestine problem was lauded at the General Assembly. The nonaligned and Islamic countries will step up their efforts to find (?a solution to) the Palestinian problem and to insure peace in the region.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

BK310854 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] PLO representative in Bangladesh (Ahmed Abdul Razak) called on Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari in Dacca this morning. Bari, who led the Bangladesh delegation at the recently concluded UN special General Assembly session on Palestine, apprised the representative of the statement made and proposals initiated by Bangladesh at the UN session.

The PLO representative appreciated the role played by Bangladesh for Palestinian autonomy and expressed gratitude on behalf of the Palestinian people for patronizing their activities in Bangladesh.

The deputy prime minister assured the representative that the friendship between Bangladesh and the Palestinian people will grow further in the future.

BRIEFS

JUTE CONTRACT WITH CHINA--Bangladesh will export to China over 117,000 tons of raw jute. An official announcement in Dacca today said a contract to this effect has been signed between the Bangladesh jute export corporation and the Chinese national import and export corporation. The shipment of the consignment will start next month. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jul 80 BK]

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS EMERGENCY PROVISIONS ON ASSAM

BK301256 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The government has decided to release all detainees taken into custody in connection with the agitation in Assam on the foreigners issue and to withdraw the notifications on the Assam disturbed areas act and the armed forces special powers act on Saturday. This is being done on the clear understanding with the Assam Students Union, AASU, and the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [people's action council], AAGSP, to withdraw the agitation from the same day, except the blockade of crude oil. This announcement was made amidst cheers in the Lok Sabha today by Home Minister Zail Singh.

He said Manipur Chief Minister Dorendra Singh, who had taken the initiative to have discussions with the AASU and AAGSP had been assured by them that they will withdraw the agitation in all its aspects except the oil blockade if an announcement is made for the release of detainees and withdrawal of notifications. To create an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding the government has also decided to waive the recovery of collective fines for acts of communal violence and to review the cases registered against persons not involved in violence.

MIZO REBELS AGREE TO HALT UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY

BK301254 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Mizo National Front [MNF] has agreed to stop all underground activity from midnight tomorrow. The government has decided to suspend operations by the security forces from the same time. The news was given to the Lok Sabha today by Home Minister Zail Singh amidst loud applause from members. In a statement, he said the agreement is the result of two meetings which Mizo National Front President Laldenga had with Prime Minister Gandhi since her return to power in January last. The government appreciates that Mr Laldenga has stood by his earlier commitment in which the MNF had acknowledged that Mizoram is an integral part of India and had resolved to accept the settlement of all problems within the framework of the Constitution of India.

Mr Zail Singh said talks will continue between the government and Mr Laldenga. The government, he said, is confident that the talks will lead to an amicable solution of the problem in Mizoram. The chief minister of Mizoram has also welcomed the MNF initiative.

Rebel Leader Interview

BK301710 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Interview with Mizo National Front Leader Laldenga by Hari Haysing, editor of the NATIONAL HERALD--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Laldenga, the first question that I would like to ask you on this historic day to which you have been looking forward, to peace in Mizoram, and there will soon be peace from midnight of 31 July and 1 August, how do you think the people as a whole will react to this latest development?

[Answer] The people of Mizoram would be exceedingly happy to hear what the home minister has said in the Parliament today. For the last 1 week I have been receiving telephone calls from Mizoram when this announcement would come.

And I am certain that the people of Mizoram would be very happy. Of course, there are certain persons who thrive on trouble (areas), but they are negligible.

[Question] What sort of immediate changes do you visualize in Mizoram?

[Answer] It is very hard to say what changes would come there. But what I think is the people of Mizoram shall have more confidence in the Government of India. More especially with the present government here in Delhi. I say this: We have been hoping that this historic time, as you said, would come since I came here in 1976. However, but before we could achieve [as heard] the election changed the course of the talks and now Mrs Gandhi again came back to power, who invited me into India, and we went ahead and reached this announcement of a ceasefire and to have a political dialogue for an overall solution of this problem. And that is why I would conclude once again that the people would be very happy and have more confidence in the government.

[Question] Mr Laldenga, can you visualize the nature of Mizoram problem? I mean, what exactly in your view is the nature of problem?

[Answer] The problem in Mizoram is multiple, I must say that. And since the British time, Mizoram administration was mishandled, and to add to this, the economic situation is very bad there. Even in a town, in the capital town of Aizawl, the people have no sufficient water, drinking water, let alone the sanitation. There is no power to light the house, not to speak of industries. And another thing is [words indistinct]. There is a certain barrier which needs crossing from both sides. When government officials are sent to Mizoram, they misbehave at times and this leads to misunderstanding and, therefore, the problem, as I said, is more of a human problem and understanding with the rest of the country is very much needed and this has to be promoted.

[Question] But how well can we go about in promoting this understanding that you had been saying, mentioning just now?

[Answer] Well, this of course can be done through education, through contacts and very much also through what you call association. At the moment, of course, we cannot march abreast with the rest of the nation. Economically and also politically, we need a lot of help, a lot of understanding. And while we need understanding, we have to understand the people who are dealing with Mizoram, and the people of Mizoram also should be taught that it is necessary to understand one another for the development of the area.

[Question] Coming to the next question. Do you think that the process of the normalization which has just set in Mizoram will have salutary effects on other states in the region, and do you think that you are in a position to play any role to defuse the situation in the northeastern region once your own worries are over?

[Answer] Well, the first question is, I believe it will have a certain effect on the neighboring states. As you well know, when trouble starts, all the troubles are sometimes just [word indistinct] of complementary to one another, and when peace comes, that also is complementary to one another. For the whole northeastern [region] is unfortunately in trouble, and if we solve the Mizoram problem, I am certain the neighboring states would look at us, look at the leadership of the nation here and they will learn to trust more and this will, I am certain, help them come forward for the solution of the problem.

[Question] One personal question, Mr Laldenga, I would like to ask you, when it has been known what role you have been playing in early 50's and early 60's, so from the deep jungles of Mizoram to the discussion table, may I ask you what prompted you to explore the possibility of peaceful settlement of the Mizoram problem within the framework of the constitution?

[Answer] We have gone around the world as far as our means could carry us and during the last 14 years or so we have learned something about the world, about the big power policy and about neighboring states, and as I usually said, our movement is for our survival. We feel we are insecure and this feeling of insecurity [word indistinct] the man to do for his safety. And looking at the geopolitical situation and of the big-power policy as far as I can learn, we feel that our survival should be in line with India and that we must talk to the leaders for a peaceful solution within the constitution.

TWO FRENCH JOURNALISTS TO BE EXPELLED

BK301509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 30 (AFP)--Two French journalists who were arrested on 14 July in northeastern India have arrived in New Delhi where an expulsion order and ban on their remaining in the country were served today.

Pierre Toutain of PARIS MATCH and Remi Favret of the newspaper LIBERATION, who were freed on Monday night from prison in Gauhati, capital of Assam, will leave New Delhi by air tomorrow night for Paris.

They were arrested less than 60 kilometres from the Burmese border in an area closed to foreigners, where they had been working on a report and photos of the agitation by autonomists in Assam.

The two journalists, both shavenheaded, said that they had been subject to long interrogations during the first 24 hours of their arrest.

The Assam students association, which is spearheading the agitation against the central government in New Delhi, had provided them with a defence lawyer.

The two French journalists went on hunger strike for 6 days because they were not allowed any contacts with the outside world.

They were imprisoned from July 15 to 26 in the same cell of the prison at Sibsagar in the far east of Assam, before being transferred to Gauhati. They were not badly treated at any time.

SHAHI RETURNS FROM UN SESSION ON PALESTINE

BK301017 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has returned to Karachi after leading the Pakistan delegation to the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine.

AUTHORITIES ORDER INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF AFGHAN REFUGEE

BK301601 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] A press note issued in Quetta today says the provincial martial law administrator has ordered a high level martial law inquiry into the incident in Nushki on 12 July in which 1 person was killed and 17 were injured. The press note says that a motorcyclist collided with an Afghan refugee which led to a clash between the local people and the Afghan refugees in Nushki Bazar resulting in 1 Afghan refugee killed and 17 injured, 3 of them seriously. Ten local persons were also injured but they have now been discharged from the hospital. The Afghan refugee camp near Nushki has now been moved to another place some distance from the city.

The press note says some interested elements are spreading rumours about this incident seeking to gain from the situation.

COMMENTATOR SCORES CARTER DECISION ON URANIUM FOR INDIA

BK301247 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When India carried out a nuclear test in May 1974, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that there was no reason to be upset about the explosion; India had carried it out to achieve nuclear capability and this capability would be utilized for peaceful purposes only. Since then, however, India has said that it will continue to carry out such explosions.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, who now once again holds the office of prime minister, made a statement in Parliament that India's nuclear capability may be utilized for military purposes if needed. This statement indicates India's intentions.

Despite this, U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced last month that he had issued orders to supply 38 tons of enriched uranium to India. It was Jimmy Carter himself, after his election as U.S. President, who promised that he would do his best to check the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In 1978 the United States enacted a law to suspend all cooperation with countries which do not agree to international safeguards for nuclear research. This thought has compelled Pakistan not to acquire nuclear capability. However, ignoring the law, Jimmy Carter decided to supply uranium to India in a bid to please that country. On the other hand, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission issued a unanimous directive saying that as India refuses to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and has also rejected the proposal to subject its nuclear research to international supervision, the supply of uranium to it is contrary to the 1978 law. And finally, India also carried out a nuclear explosion in 1974. President Carter rejected the decision of the commission by use of his special powers and granted permission for the supply of 38 tons of uranium for India's Tarapur reactor. Unless the U.S. Congress nullifies the order within 60 days India will receive the nuclear material and will be able to make an atom bomb if it so wishes.

While a majority of the U.S. House of Representatives are expected to oppose President Carter's decision, it is difficult to know about the Senate. Congress as a whole probably will not support President Carter's step as certain influential senators are opposed to his decision.

President Carter has put forward only one reason for the change in his attitude. According to him, he is interested in satisfying Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi for the sake of stability in South Asia. Since the Soviet Union has provided India with \$1.6 billion worth of military aid, the United States is not willing to impair its relations with Mrs Indira Gandhi by refusing to supply uranium to India. President Carter has said that India's willingness to develop good relation with the United States has been reflected in the change in India's policy on the Afghanistan issue. According to President Carter's view, this will prove helpful in checking Soviet influence in South Asia.

However, the U.S. press has not accepted this logic. The Washington POST, in a 20 June editorial, stated that unless Congress opposes the decision there is no doubt about the serious consequences of supplying uranium to India. Under the circumstances how can Pakistan be approached to abandon its nuclear program? Nor would it be justifiable to ask South Africa and Argentina to accept international safeguards. The paper said that the changed regional situation has also been put forward as a justification for Carter's decision and it has been argued that more importance should be attached to the changed situation than to the question of nuclear nonproliferation.

The New York TIMES, in its 22 June editorial, stated that the supply of uranium to India is an issue demanding wise judgments by the United States. Whatever attempts are made to (?tackle) the issue, the supply of uranium to India will certainly weaken efforts to protect the world from nuclear destruction. It remains to be seen which country will be affected most by this step and which country will be blamed.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote that no other way will better destroy the stability of South Asia than by creating danger to neighboring Pakistan and China by supplying uranium to India.

The Atlanta JOURNAL stated in an editorial that the uranium will certainly be utilized for producing nuclear arms and it will not help in creating cordial relation between the United States and India. This will help the emergence of a nuclear [word indistinct] which will turn out to be a danger to the entire world.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Beheshti on Possible Trial

LD301919 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Ayatollah Beheshti, the head of the Supreme Court of Iran, today attended a news conference and answered the questions levied by the local as well as foreign correspondents. Regarding the particularities of Imam Khomeyni's line, Ayatollah Beheshti, said: These particularities are the Islamic character of the revolution, preservation of Islamic identity of the revolution, decisiveness and straightforwardness as well as respecting the political and economic independence.

Ayatollah Beheshti, on the death of the deceased shah and the participation of the delegates of some countries [presumably at his funeral], said: Iran must consider this in her future political relations with these countries.

On the question of should the hostages be tried due to the savage behavior of American police with Iranian students, the head of the Supreme Court said: The court trial of the hostages can be one way that any decision regarding this matter should be taken by the Islamic assembly. He said: The death of the deceased shah will have no important effect on the fate of the American hostages. Ayatollah Beheshti concluded by saying that Iran wanted the shah to stand court trial in Iran so that the secret of American interventions in Iran be known to the world.

Treatment of U.S. Demonstrators

LD301722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Members of the Islamic association of students in America and Canada who were arrested during the demonstrations against the gathering of supporters of the shah in front of the White House are continuing their hunger strike and drink only water to break their fast. The number of those arrested is more than 170 brothers and at least 20 sisters. These brothers and sisters have refused to give their names to the prison and police officials and have only introduced themselves by numbers, that is individual Number 1, individual Number 2, and so forth.

After their arrest initially (?seven) of the brothers were put in solitary cells 1.5 by 2 meters. These cells are damp, dark and without any amenities. As a result of the slackness of the responsible officials and because of the slowness of hospital treatment our brothers' wounds have become infected. Of the 60 people injured who have been identified, up to yesterday only 15 had been transferred to hospitals, and of the hospitalized injured, 4 are critically ill and 1 is in a coma. As to improvements in the hygienic conditions there is no information available.

Our brothers and sisters have been subjected to interrogation and physical ill treatment by a SAVAK mercenary and two Americans wearing "the foundation for free Iran" armbands. As a result of the resistance shown by the brothers and sisters the U.S. police, with their previous experience of arresting members of the Islamic association, decided to transfer our brothers and sisters to solitary cells, and so they are transferring these strugglers to another prison. Once the brothers and sisters reach this new prison and find out about the evil intentions of the American executioner, they are refusing to go to their cells and are shouting slogans in the prison grounds.

Up to the time of this report the prison officials had not succeeded in transferring them to solitary cells. The responsible officials announced that their transfer will not be possible unless they resort to forceful means. At present 46 other members of the Islamic association have started a hunger strike outside the White House, that house of cruelty and tyranny.

Tehran on Washington Hunger Strike

LD301712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported from Washington that representatives of Iranian associations in America today began a hunger strike in front of the presidential palace in America in order to protest the savage behavior of the U.S. police against the Iranians who had demonstrated in support of our country's revolution. The representatives have asked for the release of 169 demonstrators who are still in police detention. America has threatened to expel them from the country.

According to the report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the representatives of the Iranians who took part in the hunger strike carried some banners which expressed their support for the Iranian revolution and which demanded the severing of the hand of the CIA from Islamic countries.

Appeals Against Student Beatings

JN301939 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced that the Foreign Ministry's mission in Washington, situated in the Algerian Embassy, which looks after Iranian affairs, has submitted an appeal to the federal court in Washington. The appeal concerns the exposure of the Muslim students living in the United States to campaigns of beatings and insults by U.S. policemen. The appeal is supported with documents and a film on the incident.

Tehran on Congressmen's Letter

LD301132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. The session began at 0930 with a recital of verses from the glorious Koran, and was presided over by Hojjat ol-Eslam Valmoslemin Hashemi Rar'sanjani. Then the letter written by 180 American congressmen to the Islamic Consultative Assembly was read. The text of the letter to the Majles deputies is as follows:

From the U.S. Congress, the House of Representatives, Washington; to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the house, and members of the Islamic assembly, Tehran, Iran:

Now that you have begun your duties as members of a new parliament in Iran, we, the signatories, members of the U.S. Congress, feel and share the greatness of the responsibilities on your (shoulders) as elected representatives of your people. This feeling of responsibility is our motive for expressing the sincere desire that our two nations will be able to find a way of better understanding and appreciating each other's goals and objectives.

It is for this reason that we express our deep concern at the deterioration of relations between us, the most important cause of which is the continued holding of U.S. citizens as hostages. This crisis not only led to severance of relations between Iran and America, but its continuation created a worldwide crisis.

At a time when free nations are being subjected to growing aggression by hegemonist and expansionist forces, the solution of this serious bilateral issue will be in the interest of both nations, so that we may be able to deal with greater dangers that are threatening world peace.

While we are aware of the important internal issues facing your government, we ask you fervently to give highest and best priority to the issue of the hostages as your first step in helping to solve much greater, more important and more sensitive dangers which the world's nations and the present world itself are facing.

One hundred and eighty signatures [are appended].

According to our reporters, before reading the U.S. congressmen's letter, Hojjat ol-Eslam Vamoslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani told the deputies: The letter was delivered to us by the charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy, and I told the charge d'affaires that "you are dutybound to tell the American people that the American Government is telling lies by claiming it is making an effort to end the crisis." Not only is the U.S. Government doing nothing to solve the crisis, but it has been constantly trying to intensify it.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani added: I gave the Swiss charge d'affaires five [as heard] instances of American activities in trying to intensify the crisis. These instances were all I could remember at the time. They include: freezing Iranian assets; not respecting their commitments, especially the delivery of spare parts for which they had been paid in advance; imposing pressure on their satellites to join the economic sanctions against us and boycott us; false and misleading propaganda to portray an unfavorable picture of our revolution; military aggression and the Tabas affairs; the recent coup d'etat which was to be implemented with your [as heard] support and the support of your satellites Israel, Egypt, Iraq and your agent Bakhtiar; the Persian program of the Voice of America; the problem of food (?embargo) and raw materials--you claim that oil must not be used as a tool but you are trying to cripple us, although this is impossible; and also (?the issue) of the Muslim students in the United States and giving permission (?to the opposing groups) to demonstrate against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Analysis of Congressmen's Letter

LD301819 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you heard in the news, today a letter was submitted by the charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy to the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran signed by 180 representatives of the American Congress. In this letter, they ask the representatives of the Iranian nation in an abject tone to pay more attention to the current issues in America.

The letter from the representatives of the American Congress covers three basic issues. One is that the continuation of the crisis between Iran and America has created a tense situation on an international scale. The second point is that if the current problems existing between the two countries are not eliminated, domineering and expansionist countries will use this as an excuse in order to achieve their goals.

The third point in the letter from the American Congress is that we, namely, the members of the American Congress, are aware of all the important domestic issues and problems of the Iranian Government, and, consequently, we emphatically demand that as the first step toward solving much more important and critical dangers existing in the world you give the highest priority to the issue of the hostages.

If we scrutinize the sentences of this letter and the three points we have referred to, we come to realize this undeniable fact: that at the same time as using a threatening tone, America has also confessed to its weakness; and second, it feels that if the present crisis between Iran and America continues, at every moment the power of the liberation movements in the countries which are under American domination will grow further, and eventually they will pose a major danger to American interests in the future.

Of course, as America is never prepared to admit that it is possible for popular forces to rise against its aggressions and plunderings, therefore, as in the notorious letter from the representatives of the Congress, it immediately raises the issue of an imaginary threat in the name of communism, fashioning it in the shape of a demon and dangling it in front of the Third World countries. In this way, it wishes to strengthen its dominion over these countries as much as possible.

Of course, the representatives of the Congress also follow this natural and ordinary formula of American imperialism, and where they say that if the present difficulties between Iran and America are not eliminated the aggressive and expansionist countries will make use of this issue, they are raising precisely the issue of the communist threat. One should say that they have got hold of this ancient formula too late because American newspapers since 6 months before the victory of the revolution have constantly made use of this rustic tactic, and they have almost deprived it of its effect.

In any case, with the death of the shah the representatives of the Congress have thought of mediation, so that up to the very last breaths of Carter's life they might be able to solve an issue which can decide the life or death of the American Democrats, and so that they might keep the [word indistinct] which the Democratic Party gained after the discovery of the conspiracy and with great effort keep it for at least another term.

However, owing to the disorder and incoherence which prevail in American politics, at the very time that the letter of the representatives of the American Congress is being submitted to the Islamic Consultative Assembly we witness the savage behavior of the American policy toward struggling youth and students who are members of the Islamic society of America and Canada and a number of our sisters and brothers being cruelly injured and imprisoned. The interesting thing is that despite all their fascist behavior toward the Iranians during the past 9 months, the Americans still talk of good will and a desire to solve the difficulties. They continue to show that they have no other thought in their minds except their own interests. In the words of the Majles speaker: All the efforts which the Americans say they are making to solve the crisis amount to nothing but lies.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON SHAH'S FUNERAL CEREMONY

ID291908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today, the body of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, (?the curse of Arians), the super-Satan of the world, and the enemy of the oppressed and the freedom fighters of the world was buried in the cold soil alongside his father's grave.

They wrapped his body in a piece of cloth, the same cloth as is wrapped around anybody, be they pauper or king. This was at a time when he had spent the last moments of his disgraceful life standing atop a mountain of gold and wealth he has plundered from the torn hands and blistered fingers of toiling Iranian workers. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi died while still believing himself to be the king of kings, but in the darkness of the coffin and the narrow interior of the tomb would any creature other than scavenger insects elect him as the king of their land?

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi may not have agreed to be buried in a mosque since the only thing he did not believe in was the mosque and Islam--this might involve more than just Anwar as-Sadat who did not order another pyramid to be built for Pahlavi to bring the number of pyramids in Egypt to four. The drab funeral ceremony held for the deposed shah in Egypt, with a group of evil bloodsuckers of the world following his coffin, was a sign of God's justice to show how he brings a person down from the heights of his power glory to the lowest levels of wretchedness, misery and abjectness. He crushed the person who in the height of his power rebelled against the almighty and revolted in such a way that he died in exile and adversity with nobody shedding a tear for him. Molana Jalaluddin Rumi was right when he said: The world is a weak and fragile ladder. Eventually the ladder will break. Consequently, whoever sits highest on the ladder will break his bones the worst.

QOTBADEH INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

ID302322 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview published today, 31 July, by LE MATIN, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh asks the French Government to remain neutral. We find it difficult, he says, to accept that a country which claims to be friendly gives shelter to Iranians who openly admit to preparing a military plot and the armed struggle in Iran. Qotbzadeh adds that when Ayatollah Khomeyni and he were in France, their opposition was a purely political one and that they merely expressed their views.

AMBASSADOR IN PARIS REPORTEDLY SEEKS POLITICAL ASYLUM

JN301048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 30 July (INA)--Well-informed sources said here today that the Iranian regime's ambassador in Paris, Shams ad-Din Amir, has sought political asylum in France. The sources added that the Iranian ambassador, who tendered his resignation a few days ago, is currently in Belgium waiting for French approval. The ambassador discussed the question of his resignation with the Iranian foreign minister during the latter's visit to France. The Iranian foreign minister, however, asked him to submit his resignation in Tehran.

PARS REPORTS 28 JULY BANI-SADR ADDRESS

ID301236 Tehran PARS in English 0737 GMT 30 Jul 80

["President Calls for Harmony Among Various State Institutions"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 30 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, (?addressing a large gathering of the people of Tehran in a mosque northeast of the) city on Monday evening, discussed routine problems of the country and stressed the need for coordination among various government authorities.

Referring to his meeting with the Majles deputies the day before, he pointed out the dangerous consequences of weakening the president of the republic. He said the Iranian people are far too alert to be deceived by those who are trying to practice another 1953 coup d'etat and are not misled by those who put up various [words indistinct] the president. The president expressed his gratitude for the unanimity and sincerity of the people towards their president at this precarious moment in the country's history. He said, "The Iranian people like their religion and their country and (do) not (want) their country to fall into an (abyss as a) result of ~~power~~ (struggles by) various groups. [Words indistinct] that our people will not accept a government which is not in harmony with the president...the people have voted some one as a president so that he may be able to create a coordination between the three state organs (legislative, judiciary and executive) (and) preserve the independence of the country."

Referring to problems of the past few months in various parts of the country, Bani-Sadr said, "We managed to deal heavy blows at the counter-revolution in these regions all of which are today under government's control."

With regard to economic problems and unemployment the president said, "When we are in a state of economic siege the people do not expect their elected president to do miracles and to control immediately the inflation despite the difficulties involved. At the same time we have all been working hard day and night (aiding) the governor of the Central Bank and the minister of commerce and a few others who prevent our defeat, as a result of economic sanctions, and today there are ample raw materials in the country. But as soon as they [words indistinct] (saw) us solving most of the problems, they began their tirade of propaganda and other designs against us in order to weaken the revolutionary institutions. As a consequence of this propaganda, output at the cement factories of the country has (decreased) to less than half of its normal production."

Addressing the workers of the cement factories, the president asked them to work hard and raise the production to its normal level if they want the country to be free from domination of American [word indistinct]. If you have revolutionary sincerity, Islamic consciousness and if you love your country, you should immediately end the disturbances in your working environment, in order to raise its production to its full capacity. Today's generation, which has embarked on a revolution, should follow this revolutionary course until it has prepared the means for the life of an independent Iran. You should work day and night, although it may exhaust you. But if (you are all steadfast) at the end Islam will be upheld and the [word indistinct] of Islam all over the world and continuation of the life of Iranian generation will be ensured [word indistinct] our children will no longer have to live under foreign domination."

Criticising the mass media the president said, "Stop this destructive and provocative propaganda. Propaganda should be for public enlightenment so that they continue advancement of the revolution. Today Iran is engaged in a destiny-making battle and the fate of this battle is in the hands of enthusiastic youths of the present generation, so that our young people may be engaged in work instead of consumption which in economics means destruction."

Recalling the three original mottoes of the revolution--independence, freedom and Islamic Republic--the president said, "Our republic is not a fascist, Stalinist or Western liberal republic, but it is an Islamic Republic whose basic characteristic is spirituality. We should tackle our affairs through understanding and fraternity and implement what we have been propagating. If you adhere to an Islamic viewpoint, I assure you that we can achieve in one year what others have done in a century."

Speaking about the rate of interest, Bani-Sadr said that the government sustained a loss of 300 billion rials last year (because) of omission of interest rate on bank loans. He then stressed that under the present economic siege it would not be advisable to close down the banks. Everything should be done (incrementally), and just by deleting the banking interest the problem would not be solved, although in general we are also in favour of dropping the interest from our economy.

BEHESHTI HINTS AT 'SPECIAL SOLUTION' FOR PRIME MINISTER CRISIS

NC301157 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 30, (AFP)--A special constitutional solution could resolve the current crisis between Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and parliament over the naming of a prime minister, the leader of the Islamic Republic Party, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, said here today.

In his weekly conference, Ayatollah Beheshti, whose party dominates the new Iranian parliament, refused to say if the "special solution" involved the resignation of the president and new elections put forward by the party's ideologist Hassan Ayat in the Tehran TIMES today.

Ayatollah Beheshti said he hoped an agreement could be reached which would consider Jallaleddin Farsi and Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as possible premiers.

On the possible appointment of Ayatollah Sedeq Khalkhali, known as the "hanging judge", Ayatollah Beheshti commented: "Everything is possible."

Questioned on relations with France since the assassination attempt on former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, the ayatollah said there had been no official change.

"We thanked France for welcoming Ayatollah Khomeyni, but these thanks cannot prevent us from holding a new position taking into account the new position of France," he said.

Ayatollah Beheshti warned countries that had sent condolences to the family of the former shah, who died on Sunday, that "all these gestures will count in our future relations."

The death of the shah "had no importance," Ayatollah Beheshti said. "He had been politically dead for a long time."

The director of the Iranian Central Bank, Alireza Nobari, today said the shah's death would have no effect on Iran's demands for the return of the shah's wealth.

"The Iranian Government had always tried to obtain the extradition of the shah and the return of his wealth by putting political pressure on the countries of refuge," he said.

But the task was difficult because the shah's wealth was probably dispersed in several countries, Mr. Nobari said.

In his interview with the Tehran TIMES today, Mr. Ayat said the United States hostages held here since November 4 could be freed if the U.S. returned the shah's wealth.

TEHRAN COURT ORDERS EXECUTION OF 11 COUP PLOTTERS

LD310342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Branch No 1 of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran dealt with the accusations against 11 people who had taken part in the abortive coup d'etat against the Islamic Republic of Iran from 22 July to 29 July and has sentenced them to execution on charges of rebelling against the just imam [Yaqi Bar Emam-e 'Adel] and the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The execution verdict was carried out today at dawn. The names of those executed are as follows:

1. Mohammad 'Ali Farzan, the son of Mohammad Ebrahim;
2. Hasan Karimpur-Tari, the son of Ghazanfar;
3. Daryush Jalali, the son of Yusof;
4. Nejat Yahya, the son of Sha'ban 'Ali;
5. Mohammad Behruzfar, the son of 'Abdol Amir;
6. Nurollah Najafneshad, the son of 'Ali;
7. Hasan Kazemi, the son of 'Abdollah;
8. Mojataba Moradi, the son of Ebrahim;
9. Siyavosh Nowruzi, the son of 'Ali;
10. Ahmad Mohammadi, the son of Mohammad Taqi;
11. Mohammad 'Ali Asangoshay, the son of Hoseyn.

Also, branch No 3 of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran, after dealing with the file of Nasrollah Sedarat, the son of Fazel, an army officer, SAVAK agent and chief of the SAVAK office of the Tehran bazaar, has found him guilty of sowing corruption on earth and fighting against God and the prophet and of the charges of participating in the arrest, torture and beating of the strugglers, and has sentenced him to execution. The verdict was carried out today at dawn.

Also according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, branch No 1 of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran, after dealing with the file of Ebrahim Mohebbani, son of 'Ali Mohammad, has found him guilty of sowing corruption on earth, of theft during the previous regime and of rape, and has sentenced him to execution. The verdict was carried out today at dawn.

MAJLES DEPUTY INTERVIEWED ON QASHQA'I-CIA LINK

LD301229 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Jul 80 p 10

[KEYHAN correspondent interview with Fuad Karimi, deputy of the national consultative assembly for Ahwas--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What evidence and proof was discussed in respect to [deputy-elect] Khosrow Qashqa'i?

[Answer] The evidence considered by the committee and the subcommittee [presumably a reference to the bodies examining the credentials of the Majles deputies-elect] as far as I am aware comprises a document from the den of espionage linking Khosrow Qashqa'i with the CIA. In a communication with the CIA chief in Iran he suggests that "we should print a newspaper in which democratic aims are considered, so that after a time the people will demand a democratic government like those of the West."

Apart from the fact that this furnishes proof of the espionage activity of Khosrow Qashqa'i, and his collaboration with the CIA, it is also documentary evidence of a conspiracy on his part against the Islamic Republic. The document specifies that they [Qashqa'i and accomplices] should receive funds to operate the newspaper, which they should set up with the assistance of [former navy commander] Madani.

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In addition there is another document in which [former SAVAK chief] General Nasiri writes to the SAVAK finance officials instructing them to pay a monthly allowance and salary to His Excellency Khosrow Qashqa'i. This shows that Khosrow Qashqa'i was in direct contact with Nasiri and received instructions directly from him, to the extent that the latter made stipulations as the former's salary.

How Should We Fight America?

[Question] There are those who believe that, in order to fight America, all we need do is increase production. What is your view on this?

[Answer] This is the solution to a solution [as published] which is offered by the simpleminded, or by those unaware of economic and political realities, or by way of deception and deceit. Basically, we are waging an all-out war with America, which sees not merely Iran's Islamic Revolution but, beyond this, also the Islamic revolutions in all the Muslim countries of the world, then an Islamic Middle East, a united states of Islam or a union of Islamic republics [parodying names of United States and USSR], bringing all the powers on the right and left to their knees, defeating these bloc groupings and altering the destiny of the world.

This is the policy which threatens America, which will never allow us to attain economic independence, and this is the meaning of the economic war in which we will be victorious only when we become the creators, the innovators, the manufacturers of our own industry. The creation of a self-sufficient industry and economic growth are feasible under a particular economic system, but there is no hope of attaining this under the present economic system whose unfavorable characteristics always defeat our efforts and endeavors in the end. The reason for this is that our economy is sick and wrong. A wealth-distribution system is one in which money and assets are at the disposal of those who consume, those who collaborate with America. They are the ones holding the money. Under such conditions how can we right our economy? We must get our money and assets back from them. The [tribal] khans must be extirpated in this country, and the remnants of and collaborators with the former regime must be eliminated. An Islamic economic order and a just system must be instituted.

Economic Sanctions and Self-Sufficiency

[Question] Are economic sanctions to the advantage or disadvantage of our nation?

[Answer] First, we are at present being subjected to economic sanctions. Second, the more we are subjected to these sanctions the sooner we will attain self-sufficiency. During the imperial regime we were given crutches and we walked off to aid the American economy. In my view we should do what Ayatollah Montazeri so rightly says, that is, impose economic sanctions on them before they impose them on us.

FEDA'I-YE KHALQ, TUDEH OFFICES IN LANGEROUD DESTROYED

LD301040 Tehran PARS in English 0822 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Following the ideological clashes in Langeroud, Gilan Province, in the past few days, a group of people attacked and destroyed the offices of Tudeh Party, Muslim militants movement, and Feda'i-e Khalq guerrillas in the city on Monday.

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U.S., IRAQ HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR AHVAZ EXPLOSION

GF301405 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Those who have been defeated in the battle between justice and injustice committed another crime today. With the bomb explosion on Shari'ati Avenue in Ahvaz they have created a disaster and added another page to their sinister crimes. Once again, pure martyrs joined the red-shrouded martyrs of our Islamic Revolution.

Of course, this crime is neither the first nor last to be committed by these treacherous and evil elements. When our nation decided to follow the bloody way of Imam 'Ali it prepared itself for the enemy's worst blows. Therefore, the enemy should know that these blows can only increase our faith in the justness of our path and the correctness of our revolution's policy.

Truly, those who think they can make our nation, which is determined to oppose the world's largest powers, surrender or tire are naive. The criminal America, aggressive Zionists and mercenary Iraqi Ba'thists--who were unable to fulfill their wishes with a military coup, who were instead revealed and lost their internal bases and agents, and who learned a bitter lesson from the struggling Iranian nation--are now committing such atrocious crimes in order to strengthen the morale of the remnants of their internal agents. Our risen nation will continue to stand upright and will decisively crush counterrevolution with the support of the blood of thousands of martyrs and injured people. It will never allow mercenaries who are dependent on foreigners to fulfill their satanic wishes. These mercenaries will definitely take their wishes to their graves.

It is extremely naive to think that exploding a bomb among oppressed people can discourage them from their red Hoseyni [attributed to Imam Husayn] revolution. What do they think? If our people backed out each time they faced a disaster such as this these mercenaries would not have been given a chance to act and the shah would have stopped the revolution with the disaster at Abadan's Rex Cinema. But we saw how these disasters defeated the shah with all those powers that supported him and how he was thrown into the dustbin of history. Undoubtedly, these criminals who act in the same way will not have a better fate than the shah.

You, O satan, O big satan, what are you afraid of? Are you afraid of the victory of Iran's Islamic Revolution and its expansion in the region? Are you afraid of the alternation of the colonialist society to that of a united Islamic people? Know that this revolution will win with the help of God. It will quickly blow across oceans and valleys and grant freedom and independence to the waiting hearts of the oppressed masses and brighten their worried eyes.

You, O Saddam Husayn, America's servant, we know that you too fear all this and that you are trying to prevent this from happening by creating unrest, disorder and explosions in our country. You are waging a psychological war. You and your master will not be able to do a damn thing, because blood triumphs over the sword. Justice will win, and justice is on the side of the oppressed!

Revolution Guards' Accusation of U.S.

GF301600 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

In the name of the almighty. Once again, the criminal hand of U.S. imperialism, operating through its internal servants and lackeys, has killed innocent people with the explosion of a bomb at 0930 today on Shari'ati Avenue, Mojahedin junction.

This inhuman act is a manifestation of the nature of these American groups allegedly supporting the people and shows the defeat of U.S. imperialism and its allies before the unflinching will of our Muslim nation. Let the counterrevolutionaries know that such savage acts will not affect our great nation's strong will, but will increase our vigilance and will further strengthen our determination to consolidate our Islamic Revolution and uproot counterrevolution. Let the enemy know that it is digging its own grave by committing such acts.

The funeral ceremony for those martyred in this incident will be held at 2130 on Thursday. The procession will proceed from Hoseyniye A'zam to Behesht-Abad.

The Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps expresses its deep regret and extends its condolences to the revered presence of the mahdi and his apostle, the imam of the nation, and invites the Muslim people of Ahvaz to participate in the martyrs' funeral tomorrow night.

Damage Report From Explosion

GF301308 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] At about 0940 today, a bomb exploded on Shari'ati Avenue near Imam Khomeyni junction in Ahvaz. The bomb had been planted under a motorcycle by counterrevolutionary traitors.

Unfortunately, a number of our compatriots have been martyred or injured as a result of the explosion. A great deal of damage has been incurred. According to the latest reports received by the Ahvaz news unit, as of 1430, 8 persons have been killed as a result of the explosion, and 36 others are being treated for injuries at Jondi Shapur hospitals Nos 1 and 2 and Razi hospital in Ahvaz.

According to our correspondent's report, two cars have been heavily damaged. The motorcycle under which the bomb had been planted has been completely destroyed. Meanwhile, shops and the Neuphle-le-Chateau Hotel have been heavily damaged and their windows smashed. No exact information on the extent of the damage is available.

NATIONAL FRONT HEADQUARTERS SEIZED IN TEHRAN, AHVAZ

LD301115 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 20 Jul 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Following Attack by Crowd, National Front Headquarters Taken Over by Guards"]

[Text] The central offices of the Iran National Front in Simetri Kargar street, which were attacked at midnight last Wednesday, when documents, equipment and fittings were damaged, were attacked again on Friday by a crowd returning from Friday prayers. The buildings were taken over by these elements. Armed komiteh officials and revolution guards then arrived and stayed on the premises, and the building was "placed at the disposal" of the guards.

Those occupying the building hung pictures of Imam Khomeyni, together with the leader's slogan's and exhortations, over the entrance. The Iranian flag was hauled down and the national front nameplate covered with a sheet.

It was announced yesterday that, following the occupation of the Iran National Front building, which had been made ready for the commemoration of the 30 Tir rising anniversary, Dr Karim Sanjabi tried to contact Dr Bani-Sadr but, owing to the president's journey to the southwest of the country, was unable to communicate with him for the purpose of trying to regain possession of the Iran National Front headquarters organization building.

Meanwhile, a member of the Iran National Front said in a discussion with BAMDAD: "On the anniversary of the 30 Tir national rising Dr Karim Sanjabi, a member of the leadership, is to speak on Sunday at 1830 at the Iran National Front headquarters, and it is envisaged that the front premises will be handed over this evening to the national front authorities." The same member also stated that if the officials responsible failed to hand back the Iran National Front building, Dr Sanjabi would make his speech in the street outside (in Simetri Kargar street, opposite the central gendarmerie headquarters in Mayhan-e Enqelab).

According to a cable from the Ahvaz National Front committee, the front's offices in Ahvaz were also attacked and occupied last Thursday by a group calling themselves the Ahvaz Muslim youth. The Ahvaz front committee also announced that, to preserve the Islamic Republic's interests in this sensitive situation, and especially to reduce political agitation and fend off American imperialism's jibes, they refrained from any sort of confrontation or clash with the assailants. They demanded observance of the provisions of the Islamic republican Constitution covering freedom of activity for parties and groups. Protesting officially against the action, members of the Ahvaz committee requested an immediate investigation into the incident and an end to the occupation of the offices.

In addition, information was received yesterday stating that, at the same time as the Iran National Front central offices were occupied, those of the Hezb-e Iran located at the intersection of Azadi and Towhidi streets were also occupied by a crowd which had taken part in Friday prayers, and that this building as well as the Iran National Front central offices was now being guarded by the regional group of "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy." The group occupying the Iran National Front offices is reportedly intending to confiscate the premises in order to use them for the creation of an "active Islamic society," though so far no official announcement on this has been published by the occupiers or the bodies to which they are affiliated.

KHALKHALI DEMANDS OBSERVANCE OF RAMADAN FAST

LD310954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Islam Khalkhali, president of the special courts, warned in a statement issued tonight those who publicly indicate they are not fasting. The text of the statement is as follows:

In his exalted name. All those who indicate that they are not fasting, throughout Tehran and particularly in Mosaddeq avenue, are hereby warned that if anyone is arrested while indicating he is not fasting he will be treated in the harshest possible manner. Those who are trying to demonstrate against the Islamic Republic of Iran by trampling underfoot Islam's incontrovertible commands. [sentence as heard] Reports received show that the Islamic Revolution committees, police stations and the bureau for the campaign against sins of commission [monkerat] have been lax and negligent in this regard and that they have failed to do their legal and religious duty. Henceforth, if any negligence is observed on their part they will be treated according to regulations.

If negligence in performing Islamic and divine duties is permitted this will in itself be a kind of treason and will in no way be acceptable. Thus, offenders must be arrested and handed over to the special court at Evin Prison.

[Signed] Sadeq Khalkhali, 30 July 1980

OIL DRILLERS' ISLAMIC COUNCIL ASKS ACTION TO SAVE INDUSTRY

LD281119 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Four Drilling Rigs on Iran-Iraq Border Cease Operation":]

[Text] The delegation sent to Jehran by the National Iranian Drilling Company [NIDC] staff Islamic councils organization has published the results of its investigations and discussions with the Oil Ministry authorities.

In an open letter to the Islamic Republic of Iran Oil Ministry the delegation made the following points:

As a result of the logical and relentless struggle of its workers during the month of Jan-Feb 1980, the NIDC succeeded in jeopardizing the interests of the American monopolies in the region by amalgamating 6 drilling companies with 24 established affiliated services companies (both small and large). Imperialism has realized that development of the company will prevent them from plundering the countries of the region which use drilling rigs. They are clearly trying to eliminate this technical rival from the arena. To do this, imperialism will take advantage of inadequacies and dissatisfaction within the company and of leniency on your part.

If you truly feel anything for the revolution, you must face up to the problems in a most logical manner and with a full sense of responsibility, failing which closure of the company, which represents a worthy revolutionary success, will pave the way to the industry's becoming dependent on the West, and to imperialist plunder and hegemony.

Examples of dissatisfaction, inadequacy and laxity are as follows:

1.--According to both revolutionary and international law, if any industry or profession is nationalized in any country, those employed therein should retain their rights of service. You have shown reason why it is in the interests of the country (and not the staff employed) that, instead of retaining their rights, staff should receive lump-sum payments. In order to cooperate with the government and advance the aims of the revolution, the employees traded 20 years of service against miserably small payments, yet you have not kept your word.

Some 17 months have now passed since the revolution and 4 months since the Oil Ministry issued the announcement regarding pay for years of service, yet you have done nothing about this at all.

At present, with the NIDC having been functioning for 6 months, all employees are receiving only on-account payments of salary.

2.--What has the Oil Ministry done about manufacturing spare parts in Iran for the drilling industry, or about buying drilling equipment from nonaligned countries? The life of this industry is threatened by a shortage of spare parts, while the shadow looms of drilling rigs becoming idle.

3--On numerous occasions, the NIDC staff Islamic councils organization has made representations concerning the safety of drillers working on the Iraqi borders, but the authorities in charge have done nothing about this, and because of attacks by Iraqi mercenary forces four drilling rigs, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, have ceased to operate.

4--Are you aware that there has been an uncontrolled mass exodus of top-grade officials from this company? Is this not what the great Satan America wants? Unfortunately, at a meeting between the acting chief of exploration and production and the delegation from the Islamic councils organization you would not face to these issues in a responsible manner, but simply said: "I did not understand what you said," and left the meeting.

If a minister of the revolution government does not understand what a worker is saying, then what difference is there between him and the minister of the satanical government?

The delegation calls on all responsible officials and all revolutionary institutions and organs in the country to prevent counterrevolution from creating agitation in the company and bringing about the closure of this great industry.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Meeting Domestic Problems

TA301955 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 July carried two commentaries. The first commentary, entitled "Who Is Responsible for This Situation?" said: In one of its latest issues the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI wrote that if you do not try the Savakists, at least identify them so that the people will recognize them. If you do not try members of the Rastakhiz Party, at least dismiss them from sensitive posts so that they will not stab the nation in the back. This legitimate and just demand of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI is indicative of the indisputable fact that myseterious hands continue to prevent cleansing in civil and military organizations. As we observe, these elements have succeeded in many cases in preventing the identification, introduction, arrest and trial of the vast majority of the bloodthirsty Savakists and remnants of the former regime.

The name of General Mahdiyun, one of the leaders of the abortive coup of U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran, is recognized by everybody. Last March the representatives of the public prosecutor prepared an indictment against this general for the crimes he committed during the former shah's regime, but no one arrested him, and consequently he was able to participate in the plot and coup against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Today there are many like General Mahdiyun who are waiting for an opportunity to strike at the revolution. For example, recently, Majles representative Siyavosh revealed some of the plans and acts of these elements in Khuzestan Province. It is by considering these facts that the true forces of the revolution ask why the identification and dismissal of these mysterious hands from military and civil organizations is prevented, and why the revolution and its gains have been exposed to the blows of imperialism and Zionism and their fifth column. Who is responsible for this situation?

The second commentary, entitled "The New Government Should Be the Mouthpiece of the People's Demands," said: The issue of the candidacy of the new prime minister and the formation of a new government is at the center of attention of our homeland's people, and this is not accidental. As a result of our nation's glorious revolution under the leadership of the great Khomeyni, the deposed shah's bloodthirsty regime was overthrown and the order of the Islamic republic was established in our homeland.

Immediately following the revolution the provisional government, headed by Mr Bazargan, was formed. Its duty was to consolidate the revolution's victories, to preserve its gains and to realize the legitimate and just demands of the people in the various economic, social and cultural spheres. Unfortunately, the provisional government was not able to resolve the problems inherited from the former bloodthirsty regime and did not take basic and consistent steps toward security demanded by the true forces of the revolution. On the whole, the provisional government delivered only words to the people, not action.

The imam of the nation has rightly pointed out that the reason for all the existing difficulties is that the country's officials and ministers are not revolutionary and have not acted in a revolutionary manner. Therefore, the people and the true forces of the revolution rightly demand that only those persons who can act in a revolutionary manner become members of the new government and at the same time be faithful to the aims of the Iranian nation's revolution and the imam's popular and anti-imperialist policy. Those persons should join the government who can implement the task of continuing the revolution, increasing its gains and achieving the desires of the Iranian nation. Without doubt the future government can only carry out its sensitive and highly responsible duties if it defends the interests of the nation, especially the interests of the toilers, and relies on the true forces of the revolution.

Shah's Death, Rebuilding Army

TAJ02109 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1930 GMT on 30 July carried two commentaries: the first commentary entitled "An Era for Which They Are Mourning in Washington," said: U.S. officials have declared that with the death of the deposed shah an era has ended. In fact an era has come to an end. However, the black pages of this era of our homeland's history were turned through the victory of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation under the leadership of the great Khomeyni and not by the death of the deposed shah. Let us remember that during the height of the revolutionary struggles of our nation Mr Carter raised his glass in Tehran to the health of the deposed shah and called Iran an island of stability.

In the summer of 1978 during the revolutionary struggles of the Iranian nation, Carter said to Zahedi, the shah's ambassador to the United States: Do not worry, I myself will be your ambassador in Washington. When, during that period, the shah's soldiers fired at the unarmed people and killed thousands of them, Carter declared his support to the shah by telephone. The bullets that killed thousands of our youths had been exported from the arsenal of the United States, and the weapons that the shah's regime used to crush the movement of the students on 4 November 1978 were a present from Mr Carter. All the weapons that were used to crush the demonstrators, such as tanks and machine-guns, were manufactured by the United States.

For 25 years thousands of U.S. military advisers arrived in Iran to train personnel of the Imperial Army and bloodthirsty Savakists. SAVAK was a branch of the CIA, and Tehran was transformed into the intelligence center of the United States in the Middle East. By using armed forces equipped with U.S. weapons, the deposed shah interfered in the internal affairs of Oman to crush the patriots of this state. It is no accident that the United States used all its power to prevent investigation of the shah's crimes and was not ready to assume responsibility for these crimes.

2. The second commentary entitled "The Army Should Be Renovated," said: The discovery and foiling of the conspiracy of the abortive coup, which U.S. imperialism had intended to carry out through mercenary members of the army, poses the question of how the counterrevolutionaries were able, during a short period, to organize seven consecutive plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the ranks of the army--an army that should be the guardian of our revolution and republic.

In order to safeguard the gains of the revolution and its organs there is a need for an army that is composed of the people and that safeguards the interests of the people. From the outset of the revolution's victory the issue of forming a national army to safeguard the revolution was on the day's agenda. However, as a result of the efforts of liberal circles, the former Imperial Army remained untouched in the true sense of the word, and many of the commanding cadres of the Imperial Army outwardly changed color and were able to remain in the ranks of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The result of this negligent and comprising policy is that during a short period the counterrevolutionaries were able to organize seven consecutive coup plots against the order of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

If the provisional government had listened to the just demands of the true forces of the revolution, carried out a fundamental cleansing of the army and built the foundations for a new popular and revolutionary army, our country's armed forces would definitely not have been transformed into a center of conspiracy against the republican order. Can the present army be called an army that safeguards the gains of the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran? Regrettably the answer to this question is negative. The demand of the Iranian nation is that the army be organized on an anti-imperialist and anti-Satanic basis. It demands that officers who are linked by thousands of threads with the former regime be purged. The people demand a complete purge of the army and its renovation. In order to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran the foundations for a revolutionary army should be laid anew.

TWELVE LAWYERS NOMINATED FOR GUARDIAN COUNCIL

WA300005 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Twelve lawyers have been nominated for membership in the high guardian council at a meeting yesterday morning at the Judicial Office Building in the presence of Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, head of the high national council; Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, prosecutor general of the revolution; Javad Amali; and Rabbani Amlashi. According to the Constitution, 6 of the 12 members of the guardian council are to be selected by the leader, and the other 6 are to be selected by the Majles from 12 candidates nominated by the high judicial council. The suitability of these six candidates will be confirmed by the imam at a meeting of the Islamic Council. Therefore, the guardian council will meet in two or three days to ratify and legalize this action.

930 SAVAKISTS EXPELLED FROM JOBS IN KHUZESTAN

WA300010 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 21 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] In a communique addressed to all directors general and department heads in the province, the political and administrative deputy of the Khuzestan governor general's office has sent a list containing the names of 930 former SAVAK agents in the province and has asked the officials in charge to prevent the above individuals from entering their place of work. Further, all directors general and responsible officials have been asked to forward the personnel files of the same persons to the purge committee in the governor general's office by closing time on 21 July in exchange for a proper receipt. The communique has also instructed all governors general and other officials to hand over to the purge committee all individuals whose names appear on the list without having to pay their salaries.

NAVAL TRAINEES LEAVE FRANCE WITHOUT PATROL BOATS

WA300011 Tehran KEYHAN Airmail Edition in Persian 2 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Cherbourg, REUTER--French harbor authorities have announced that 100 officers and men of the Iranian Navy who had been sent to France to take training to handle high-speed patrol and missile-launching boats will leave France shortly to return to Iran.

These authorities said that the boats Iran ordered would be put up for sale since the Iranian Government has refused to pay the sum of 8.2 million dollars to the shipbuilders.

The last 3 of 12 boats ordered by Iran have been sitting in Cherbourg harbor for the last year.

A spokesman of the shipbuilders stated that the Iranian Government had paid only 10% of the price of the boats, and the shipbuilders had no choice but to sell these boats.

42 NIOC NURSES FIRED FOR REFUSING TO WEAR SPECIAL SCARF

WA300020 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Ahvaz, PARS--The public relations office of the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] for Masjed Soleyman region informed PARS yesterday in Ahvaz that in accordance with the imam's order and according to circular issued by NIOC officials in Masjed Soleyman region regarding the Islamic attire for women effective last Saturday, inasmuch as 42 nurses at the Masjed Soleyman hospital had disobeyed the said order and had refused to wear the specially designated scarf, and since they were not convinced to do so even after their attendance at guidance sessions, they have been expelled from their jobs at the order of the Islamic revolution prosecutor for the city of Masjed Soleyman.

ISLAMIC MOTIVES CHARACTERIZE PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WA300022 Tehran TIMES in English 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni yesterday emphasized that wide publicity should be made for the activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran within the country and abroad especially in Muslim countries.

The imam said this to state-owned PARS NEWS AGENCY's newly appointed chief, Kamal Kharazi, who met him around noon yesterday.

Kharazi is also a director of the center for intellectual development of children and young adults.

The imam, issuing some orders and instructions to Kharazi, said that the person who heads the PARS NEWS AGENCY should be one who sees that news and events are written about exactly the way they happen.

The imam said that the PARS NEWS AGENCY should be purged and those who have had any link with this or that group should not be allowed to work in that news agency.

The Islamic leader said the news agency should be re-organized in such a way so as to fulfill the purposes of the Islamic Revolution.

In a separate meeting with members of the cultural revolution the imam said that all organs including the president's office and other ministries should cooperate and assist the council in its plans and programs.

During this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Mohammad Bahonar presented a report to the imam about the overall activities of the cultural revolution council.

The report also included plans for the higher educational system and policy for the admission of the students in colleges and universities.

Dr Hassan Habibi, Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr. Bahonar, Shams al-Ahmad, Abdol Karim Suzoush, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani Amiashi, Jallaleddin Farri and Ali Shariat-Madari are the members of the council.

NEW PARS HEAD PROMISES ISLAMIZATION OF NEWS AGENCY

WA290021 Tehran TIMES in English 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--PARS NEWS AGENCY head Dr Kamal Kharazi yesterday pledged that the revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni's instructions will be translated into practice.

In an interview following a meeting with the imam, Kharazi said that a comprehensive plan will be introduced in the PARS NEWS AGENCY to make it more effective.

Kharazi said that purging in the news agency will receive priority attention and added that those who belonged to one or other groups will not be allowed to work in this institution.

He said that the doors of the PARS NEWS AGENCY are open for those who love the Islamic Revolution and are Muslim in true sense.

Kharazi said that as the imamsaid, the most important factor is that events should be presented before the people in the way in which it should have been. He said that political, cultural and social freedoms will be maintained and added that this freedom will be maintained on the line of Islamic Revolution and the imam.

Other groups, people or those who belonged to a particular leaning should not expect that this news agency can serve them. He said that we have determined to work for the cause of Islam and we will continue to work on these lines. He said that for that it is essential that competent people should be assigned to carry out this mission. "What is important," he said, "is that the people should have clear cut thinking which should be neither of East or West." He said that these days there are people who think in terms of either group which is against the basic policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Kharazi said that according to orders of the imam efforts will be made to give due publicity about the activities of the Islamic Republic abroad especially in the Muslim countries.

Kharazi said that it is an open fact that not only that due publicity on Iran is not being made abroad but contrary to this a wrong picture is being painted of the Islamic Republic. He said that the foreign news agencies, including those which are in operation even in the Muslim countries, have a great impact on the West and they make publicity for Iran which is far from the facts. In this way, he said, they mean to distort public opinion about Iran to the people of these countries.

He said that it is the duty of the Iranian representatives abroad to present a true picture of Iran before the world. He said that those who really deserve and fit into the mold of the Islamic Revolution will be allowed to continue work in the news agency and added that they will not be purged.